

# Longacre's Ledger

*The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society*

Volume 20.1, Issue #78

[www.fly-inclub.org](http://www.fly-inclub.org)

April 2010



*A Day (or Two) in the  
Life of a Coin Dealer*  
By Charmy Harker  
pg. 8



*Collecting  
Indian Cent  
Varieties*  
By Ron Robertson  
pg. 11



*Diagnostics of a  
Genuine 1856 Flying  
Eagle Cent.*  
by Phil Charvat  
pg. 18

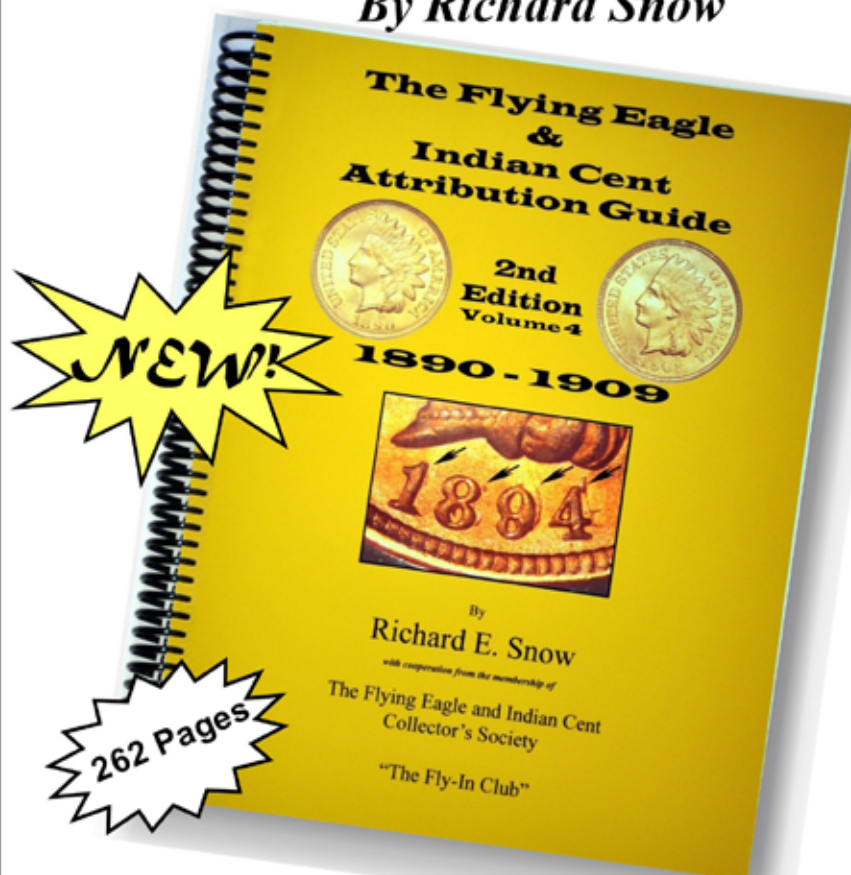


*Red Copper*  
By Rick Snow  
pg. 20

# Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide

## Volume 4 1890-1909

By Richard Snow



**This is the only complete reference for Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties. It is not just a variety list - The economic history of the period and its relationship to the cent is detailed in a year-by-year analysis. 262 pages. Spiral binding.**

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# The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

*Founded 1991*

**www.fly-inclub.org**

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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state), please contact the editor.

### On the cover...

The Carnton Collection was the third finest PCGS Registry collection for Indian Cents and tied for the finest PCGS Registry for Flying Eagles. The collection was dispersed by Rick Snow and Brian Wagner for over \$1 Million.

Image by Todd Pollock/ BluCCphotos.com

Special thanks to Heritage Auctions for printing this issue of Longacre's Ledger

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# Longacre's Ledger

2010 Vol. 20.1 Issue #78

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## Contents

### Featured Articles

<i>A Day (or Two) in the Life of a Coin Dealer</i> By Charmy Harker.....	8
<i>Indian Cent Variety Collection</i> By Anthony Bohle.....	10
<i>Collecting Indian Cent Varieties</i> By Ron Robertson.....	11
<i>New Snow Variety?</i> By Charmy Harker.....	17
<i>Diagnostics of a Genuine 1856 Flying Eagle cent</i> By Phil Charvat.....	18
<i>Red Copper</i> By Richard Snow .....	20

<i>The Carnton Collection</i> By Richard Snow .....	22
<i>Something New</i> 1862 S6, S7, S8; 1869 S18; 1870 S45; 1883 S15; 1902 S17; 1906 S50, S51. By. Richard Snow.....	27
<i>President's letter</i> .....	5
<i>Club announcements</i> .....	24
<i>Treasurer's report</i> .....	31

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### Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's e-mail address below. Please send images in separate files.
- ✓ You may also send files and images on a CD-W disk or other storage device to the editor's address below. Storage devices will be returned upon request.
- ✓ Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

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### Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases and advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion:

Issue	Deadline	Show issue
#79 2010 Vol. 20.2 .....	August 1, 2010 .....	ANA 2010
#80 2010 Vol. 20.3 .....	December 1, 2010 ...	FUN 2011
#81 2011 Vol. 21.1 .....	April 1, 2011 .....	CSNS 2011
#82 2011 Vol. 21.2 .....	August 1, 2011 .....	ANA 2011

***Submit articles for the special  
20th Anniversary issue  
NOW!***

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## *The President's Letter*

*By Chris Pilliod*

This is my 35th President's letter and, gosh, it seems like just a few years ago when I first read about an Indian Cent club forming, and now the Fly-In Club is 20 years old! For our 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we would like to include stories from some of our early members, so if you are a charter member or even a long-time member, please send reminiscences of your early club days to our editor, Rick Snow at [rick@indiancent.com](mailto:rick@indiancent.com).

Here are some of my early recollections. I was just putting an end to my first job out of college in a small steel mill in Keokuk, Iowa. My office was right on top of a levee overlooking the Mississippi River. From my window, I had a great view of the confluence of the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. In the winter when those cold Alberta clippers would hang around and the river would freeze hard, American Bald Eagles would make the area their winter home. They'd take off from the trees and swoop down and grab fish from the openings in the ice floes. I remember one especially cold winter staring out the window and counting nearly 50 eagles perched on ice floes tearing into their freshly caught meals. It was such a cool office location, I absolutely loved it.

The old-timers working there often told me of the Great Flood of 1973, when early spring rains and melting snow caused the Big Muddy One to overflow the banks and workers had to be taken off the premises on boats. The offices were situated on the river-side of the plant, and on the walls you could still see the dull faint brown discoloration of the mudlines from the flood.

Years after I left the company, I called back to chat with some old co-workers. Another flood had hit the Mississippi and I was concerned that the plant might have been affected. This time, the river was especially pernicious, "Worse than '73" they told me. This time, there was no salvaging the old building which was built in the 1930's to service the agricultural business including such giants as Caterpillar, John Deere, and JI Case. The water line that summer in 1993 was up to the roofline and, when the brown water finally receded a week later, all the furnaces and equipment lay in ruin. I didn't realize it at the time but not since or probably ever will I have a better office than I did back then. Some dead carp and catfish laid next to the welding equipment where I spent hours working up procedures.

By 1990, I had been there ten years and was ready for a change -- ready to move on in my career (who wouldn't after ten years in Keokuk!). I probably would have done so earlier but the economy was very tough on the steel industry through the 80's. Anyway, during this transitional time, I started seeing reports in Numismatic News or Coin World of collectors who wished to start a specialty club focused on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. This pre-dated the internet so, for coin collectors, these publications were the only source of news -- the old fashioned way! In fact, I recall on the day I knew these papers would hit my mailbox even going home over lunch hour to pick them up, I mean who knew what great numismatic morsel might be in that week's free Classified in "Nummy News"!!! I can't recall if it was Larry Steve in Maryland or Rick Snow in Seattle who ran the announcement but it caught my eye.

I remember thinking there were so many other specialty clubs, why wouldn't this one work? I mean Indian Cents are wildly popular, there's got to be a number of collectors who would want to join. So I cut out the announcement with a mental note to join. But in the

middle of a move to a new job in Indiana, it just sat for some time before I finally got around to sending in my application, maybe a couple of months. By the time I became a charter member, I was No. 150 on the nose... Wow, I thought, that's more than I thought there'd be! And by the time the first year came to an end, we were close to 400 as I recall, perhaps more.

Like a lot of kids growing up in the 60's, we didn't have Play Stations or X-Boxes or the internet and the like. We had Little League baseball, gum cards and, for some of us, coins. My brother and I would run to the bank with penny rolls and exchange them for fresh ones to go through again. Every once in a while, Dad would drive us over to Toledo and we would go to Swayne Field where there was a coin shop and we could spend the little bit of change we had in the bottom of our pockets.

But it wouldn't be long before high school came around, and then college, so the collecting interest was replaced by everything else a college kid does. And then, just out of college, literally as I pulled out of the driveway to head to my first job in Iowa, my Ma came running out of the house struggling with a heavy box in her arms, calling to me, "Get this out of your bedroom!"

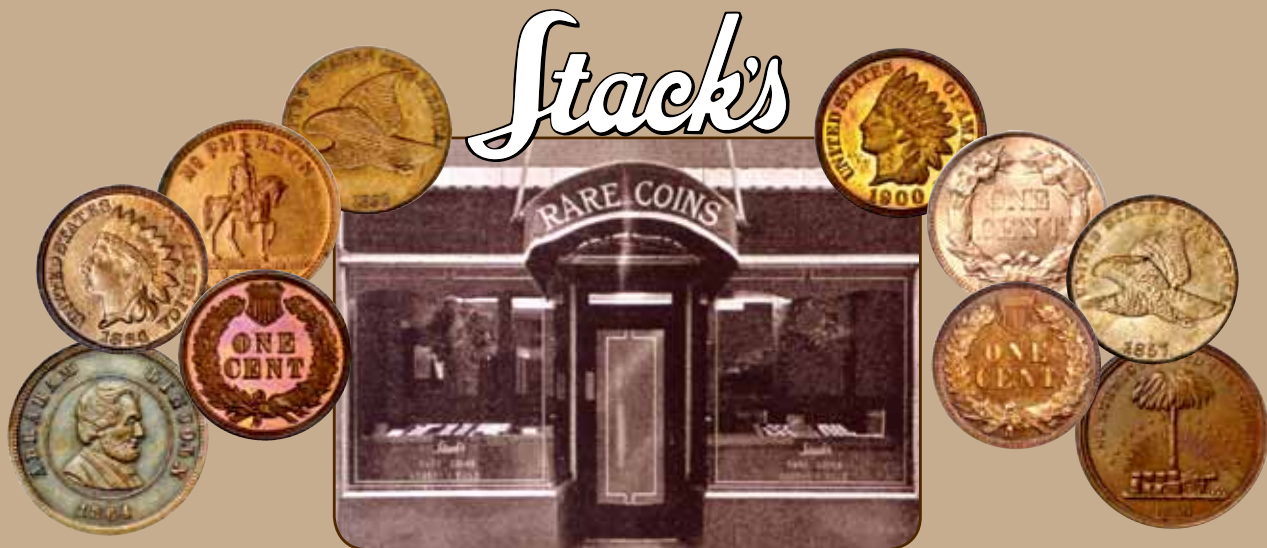
"What is it, Ma?" I queried.

"It's your coin collection. I don't want it left in the house. Now find some room in your car."

"But, Ma, I don't collect anymore and won't be starting again." Then she gave me that long silent stare. Begrudgingly, I turned the engine off, slowly got out of the driver's seat and shuffled some bags around to open up a spot.

And how wrong I turned out to be. The first rainy Friday night with nothing to do, I walked over to the closet in my apartment, opened up that box, and began trying to figure out exactly what I had accumulated when I was a dumb kid. The first coin I saw was an 1873 Indian Cent XF porous but scrubbed up real good to a pumpkin orange color which I loved. It was one that "Aunt Gert" had given my brother and me -- one of a group that she had accumulated in an old coffee can back in Delta, Ohio. As a small child growing up, I thought she really was my true Aunt Gert. Only years later did I realize she was just a very close family friend of my Ma's in Delta; she was married but with no children of her own so she liked us kids calling her "Aunt Gert." She was born in the 1890's and was the town's Postmaster for over 40 years before she retired. She wasn't a collector herself but went through the transactions of the day at the Post Office and exchanged her loose change for anything that caught her eye. I must have only been five years old when she gave the can to my Ma, so that would have made it 1962 or 1963.





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But I definitely remember clearly Aunt Gert handing over that coffee can to my Ma. She was a nice lady whose husband had already passed away and my Dad and Ma would haul her around to church and to Wauseon to go shopping and the like. We were standing in the driveway on a sunny day and I couldn't wait for Ma to pass that can over to me! I quickly stared at a heap of copper issues in the Folger's can and sitting right there on the top of the pile was a shiny 1873 Indian Cent -- the same coin I saw that rainy Friday night in my apartment when I was a new employee in the steel mill. That coin now resides in my Safe Deposit Box with Aunt Gert's name on the holder. I have no idea what happened to the rest of those Indian cents, but I still have that one.

So right away that day back in the early 1960's, I fell in love with Indian Cents, and the same held true when I re-entered the hobby out of college in 1979.

For me, it is the combination of the series being predominantly a 19<sup>th</sup> Century issue intertwined with the Civil War and a lot of history, and maybe most importantly, unlike other contemporary series, for an engineer on a salary of \$19,000 per year, I could afford high-grade pieces at what seemed like a bargain price. I wasn't quite a knowledgeable student of the series back then but I sure found a lot of interesting varieties.

But mainly it would be Indian Cents. And after I became Member No. 150, I desperately wanted to write an article for the inaugural issue. So that's when I sat down and handwrote "The Romance of the Indian Cent." We didn't have PC's or laptops back then, so after the fourth or fifth handwritten versions, I sent it off. Now I read that piece and think, "Gosh, I wish I would have stated that this way or that way." It's amazing, but writing is like anything else... the more you practice, the better you get. It kind of reminds me of something Sam Snead, the legendary golfer, used to say when he kept winning and people accused him of being "lucky." "The more I practice, the luckier I get," he'd reply.

I was so excited when that first issue arrived, I tore open the copy and read it page-by-page. We had an awfully good start to the Club with that first issue. My article, all 19 sentences and 6 paragraphs, was on page 28. It was no Nobel feat, but I know I was proud to have made the first issue. And there was quite a group of legendary numismatists in that first issue, but probably the most knowledgeable person on both series and my friend was Rick Snow who authored the "Midnight Minter" that first issue. Then there were articles by the luminary and good friend Bill Weikel, Larry Steve, the pioneering and legendary numismatist Dave Bowers himself, and to wrap up the issue, my old variety enthusiast and friend who I still miss, Joe Haney.

I was anxious to write again so I followed that up quickly with my next effort -- "Cherrypickin' in Iowa." That was based on my love for finding anything new and interesting. I loved searching for repunched dates, doubled dies, cuds, misplaced digits and so on. At first, there was no coin shop in Keokuk, and at some point in time McKee Coins opened up a place, but man nothing really good ever turned up, mostly just metal detector finds.

So here we had an energetic young guy just out of college with no student loans, a 1971 VW Beetle paid for, and someone who couldn't figure out how to ask a girl out, and to top

it off, had a love for a coin series ripe with all of what I enjoyed plus some. Seems like a prime recipe for every weekend going to a coin show... and it was, at least in the cold months when I couldn't go golfing.

So every Saturday morning, I would load up that bug and head to a show I had researched in Coin World... it might be Springfield, Illinois; maybe St. Louis; maybe just Iowa City. Who knew? And I wouldn't be too discriminating. Anything that caught my eye was fair game: toned silver coins, buried coins and so on. I always took a large sandwich bag with me. I think my goal was to fill the sandwich bag at every show. If all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail. I didn't know how to grade so I ended up with a lot of dipped coins I thought looked great--oh well, it happened to the best of us.

My finds throughout the years have provided me with a wonderful foundation for a lot of the research I have done. Over the years, making a great find or cherrypick, while it is still fun, has become less important to me. I have found that what makes me happiest in this hobby is the knowledge I have gained and learned from others, and especially if I can share some of this with other collectors. Equally important is the time spent with the friends I have made through this hobby, even though my boys call it "geeky stuff," I don't care. I very much enjoy putting on club talks, slide presentations, and seminars, and I'd like to think some of them are halfway decent.

So again, if you are a charter member or even a long-time member, please send your reminiscences of your early club days to our editor, Rick Snow at [rick@indiancent.com](mailto:rick@indiancent.com). We will publish them through the coming year.



### ***Members!***

Please consider writing about your experiences within the past 20 years in the Fly-In Club. If you are a charter member we'd love to publish your story. If you are a late-joiner, we'd also love to hear your story.

The 20th Anniversary issue will be a stand-alone special issue,. We'd like to get it out in time for the ANA this summer, Please submit your stories soon.  
-Editor.

**A DAY (OR TWO) IN THE LIFE OF A COIN DEALER:**  
***One Dealer's Account of Planning, Preparing for, and Participating in a Coin Show***  
***By Charmy Harker***

I read a lot of stories by coin collectors about their experiences at a particular coin show, some for the first time, while other more advanced collectors detail their hunt for a particular long-sought after coin. Many of these accounts include their personal interactions with specific dealers, both good and bad, whether they are working with long-time large dealer companies, or small mom and pop-type dealers, how they were treated by the dealer, the quantity and quality (or lack thereof) of a particular dealer's coins, and especially whether they got a "good deal" or felt "ripped off" – some of these accounts even include what the dealer was wearing or eating at that time the collector stopped by their table!

So I thought it might be interesting for collectors to see what it's like to be on the other side of that table, to be a coin dealer - in my case, a sole practitioner coin dealer. By the way, even though I am a female dealer, I don't think it really makes much difference since I'm pretty sure what I do as a dealer is not unique to being female. Well, one exception might be that I like my booth to be attractive and color coordinated, which some might consider more of a feminine trait! So the following is pretty typical of what it's like for me before, during, and following a larger, out-of-state coin show:

### **Part 1 - Planning**

After hearing about an upcoming coin show that sounds promising, I check my calendar to make sure the date is open, do some research, talk to other dealers, and read any blog sites about the show. If all looks good and I decide I'd like to try a particular show, I contact the bourse chairperson and obtain a bourse application which I fill out and return as soon as possible, along with a check.

Next, I secure a hotel room usually within walking distance of the show. Some dealers try and get better deals at non-host hotels since often the show-sponsored hotels, though discounted, can still be pricey, but I personally prefer using the host hotel for several reasons – (1) I feel more safe since there will usually be many other coin dealers staying at that hotel, (2) it is often within walking distance of the show, and (3) I prefer to be near many of my dealer friends for social and networking purposes.

The next step is that I search for the least expensive yet most convenient flight, hopefully one where I won't need to change planes. Finally, I make arrangements to get to/from the airport and to/from the hotel. Often, the hotel will have a suggested shuttle or taxi service that will pick you up from the airport and bring you to the hotel, and then back to the airport at the end of your trip.

### **Part 2 - Preparation**

The day before I leave for the coin show, I have a routine I usually follow which includes of course packing coins, clothes, and supplies, but also updating and organizing my price lists, printing boarding pass, and confirming my hotel and my transportation to/from both airports. I make sure I have my most up-to-date want



lists and inventory sheets so when I'm buying coins I'll have a better idea of the dates I need to look for. I also make sure I have enough log forms and invoices for sales transactions.

Once I get to the airport, I have to jump through all the usual security hoops, including removing my shoes and laptop and placing them in the tray with my cell phone, all the while holding my boarding pass and I.D. between my teeth since the security people keep shouting to show your boarding pass when you go through the scanner – geese, I need four hands just to make it to my gate!

Since I usually travel by myself, I am extremely cautious about keeping track of my coin bags and where they are on the conveyor belt. About half the time I get by with no problem, but the rest of the time the security people can't figure out what's in my bag and yell "bag check." Sometimes they ask rather loudly, "What do you have in this bag, coins?" I then quietly acknowledge this and quickly ask for a private viewing. They take my bags and escort me into a small room, open my bags and begin going through all my coins, box by box, tray by tray. Usually it doesn't take long and they are pretty careful to put everything back in its place – but not always! I keep careful watch the whole time. I know they are just doing their job, so I'm patient, doing some chit chatting and answering all their questions about what type of coins I have, what do I think about a particular coin they inherited, etc. Then, since I am not a fan of flying, after I finally get through security, I head straight for the bar closest to my gate for a good strong Bloody Mary or Rum and Coke!

### **Part 3 – Participation**

I try to time my flight so I can take a taxi or shuttle directly to the show after I land. When I arrive, I head to the registration/check-in line, get my badge and/or ribbon, and head to my pre-assigned table. I then begin unpacking and setting up



my booth. Often while I'm setting up, several "vest pocket" dealers will stop by my table to show me their copper (most of my regular vest pocket dealers know that copper is all I want to see!). This is when I do the greater part of my buying during the entire show. If after I set up I have time before the public is let in, I lock everything up so I can do some quick "shopping" in hopes of finding coins on my want lists or any good buys on any quality copper. After the show opens to the public (sometimes it's the same day as set up, other times it's the next morning), I eagerly wait for people to make their way to my table!

As the public starts to trickle down the aisle to my table, which is usually towards the back of the room since I am relatively new to setting up at these out-of-state shows, I ask those who stop to look if they are interested in seeing any particular coin. Sometimes they do, other times they only want to see generally what kind of coins I'm selling. Now and then I get a brand new collector who just has some questions, or needs some direction on where to begin collecting. If possible, I gladly take the time to help these newbies get started in the right direction.

Sometimes at a show I see people who do or say what I feel are somewhat thoughtless things. I understand many simply do not know what good coin show etiquette is, so I'd like to take a moment to list a few "do's and don'ts" that I think most coin dealers will agree would be helpful for collectors to be aware of.

- If a dealer is already involved with another customer, please don't interrupt, either wait or come back later.
- Don't place food or beverages on top of the dealer's case, put them on your lap or on the floor.
- Unless you're interested in possibly purchasing a coin, please don't ask the dealer to get coins out of their case just to do a price comparison to a coin you already have or just purchased.
- Don't spread your want lists, price lists, reference books, or briefcase on a dealer's case while examining a coin, thereby blocking other potential buyers' view of the dealer's coins.
- Always keep the coin(s) the dealer hands you on top of the case and not down below eye level.
- When you hand a coin back, make sure the dealer knows you have given it back – don't just leave it on top of the case and walk away.
- If you don't like a coin, please don't criticize it, just hand it back and say thank you.

When a customer wants to see several coins in a particular date, I make sure to count how many coins I hand them, whether raw or slabbed – of course it's for my protection, but also for the customer's as well. I also prefer that a customer sits down to look at my coins, which is usually easier for the customer but also makes me feel more comfortable, especially if I hand them more than one coin.

Once a customer decides to purchase a coin, then the negotiations usually begin. I am a retail coin dealer (as opposed to a wholesaler) and in order to have high quality eye appealing collector coins for my customers, I usually pay strong prices. Therefore, I am not able to sell many of my coins for Gray Sheet prices. So when a customer pulls out a Gray Sheet and expects to buy a coin from me at Gray Sheet prices, they will sometimes be

disappointed. In any event, I do try hard to make the deal work, especially if the customer is buying several coins. After a sale is completed, I record the transaction in my log sheet, so I can later subtract it from my master inventory list.

Sometimes I get several people asking to see coins all at once, so that's when it gets tough doing a show by myself. I politely ask people to be patient, and am careful to remember how many coins are being viewed by each person at my table. It can get overwhelming at times, especially when I'm also participating in the kids' treasure hunt because kids don't usually know basic coin etiquette and can be unknowingly impatient and intrusive. So if I know I will be attending a show by myself, I forgo participating in the treasure hunt program.

Most shows close between 6:00 or 7:00 p.m., and if there is an auction I'm interested in attending that evening I will make sure to lock up my cases, zip up and lock my table over, and close up my booth in time to participate. Also, at some point during the show, I usually make dinner plans with one or more of my coin dealer buddies. By the way, going out to dinner with other dealers is one of the best parts of going to coin shows! It gives me a chance to discuss coins with other people who are just as enthusiastic about coins as I am. I'm sure I'm not alone when I say that I don't have many people in my personal life, husband and kids included, who are interested enough to listen to me talk about coins so I really do enjoy being able to "talk shop" with other people who share our passion for coins, many of whom have been in the this business a lot longer than I have, particularly other copper specialists like Rick Snow and Al Kreuzer. Also, it gives us a chance to unwind, review the success (or failure) of the day's sales, discuss any of the coin world's big events, and even simply enjoy a night out for dinner and maybe even a good game of pool or a late evening playing some low stakes poker!

Often, the last day of the show can be slow, so it gives me time to do some last-minute "shopping" at other dealer's tables for any particular coins I still need from my want lists. An hour or so before it's time to take the shuttle or cab to the airport, I start breaking down my booth and packing up my coins and supplies. If possible, I try to share a cab with another dealer – anything to save expenses!

Back to the airport, I check in my large bag, get through security again, hopefully with no "bag checks," and head once again to the bar nearest my gate for another round of pre-flight liquid sedation!

Once home, I usually just climb into my very own bed with my very own pillow that I missed so much (ok, I missed my husband too), pass out, and sleep in as late as possible the next morning! The next day, I catch up on e-mail, respond to requests for coin photos, continue updating inventory including adding new purchases, run to the post office and bank etc. – until it's time to begin preparing for the next big show!

Being a coin dealer is certainly not glamorous, or necessarily exciting, but I do enjoy the travel, talking with and selling coins to enthusiastic collectors, and continually honing my wheeling and dealing skills with other coin dealers. But for me, I especially enjoy finding that special coin that my customer needs to fill the last spot in his coin book, or for that matter, finding that special coin I've been hunting for my own personal collection!

**Indian Cent Variety Collection**  
**By Anthony Bohle**



**1880 Snow-1 Off-center clash on the Reverse**

Let me first introduce myself, my name is Anthony Bohle. I live in southern Florida and have been collecting Indian Cents since I was a child back in Illinois. My Indian Cent collection was sparked by an elderly gentleman who lived in my neighborhood where I lived as a child. I collected what I could through my early years but then found other interests as I got older and my Indian Cents were put on the back burner until I reached my 30's, when I renewed my interest in Indian Cents.

For the last 20 years, I have been working on upgrading my Indian Cent collection. My initial goal was to get a full set of MS64 Red Browns in PCGS holders. As this goal was accomplished, I joined the PCGS Registry program and submitted all my PCGS holdered coins to the registry. Within the last few years, PCGS has started recognizing the Indian Cent varieties and added a Registry Set that included all the varieties that are currently in the *Cherrypickers Guide*, this included most of the top Snow varieties.

Since PCGS started this registry I decided to also start my quest finding varieties and adding to this Registry. I have since added many varieties to my Registry collection, some I bought already attributed and some I cherry-picked myself. My most recent cherry-pick was an 1880 Snow-1 that I bought off an eBay auction. This coin was raw, but I could very faintly make out the reverse clash that identifies this coin as the variety. When I got the coin I could tell it was indeed the 1880 S1. I quickly sent this coin off to PCGS for grading and attribution. It came back just as I expected, a VF25 with the S1 attribution.

I submit all the raw coins I buy to PCGS for grading and attribution, and then when I get them back I add them to my Registry set.

There are 173 coins in the PCGS Variety Registry. My set is not quite 50% complete, and I am sure this will be a life long project to complete this set. I currently hold the No. 1 position Registry set of Indian Cent varieties for colorless coins; that is, coins that are not given bonus points for color, such as red or red brown.

I am not as concerned with the grades of the varieties, as long as the attribution is there and it is a nice circulated problem-free coin. I also take high-resolution images of all my coins that I add to the Registry so those who visit the site can view the coins. This has been a very rewarding hobby for me, and I plan to continue adding to my Registry set for years to come.

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# Collecting Indian Cent Varieties

## By Ron Robertson

Coin collecting is often called a passion but, at least in my opinion, collecting varieties should be considered more like an obsession or even lust. Once I discovered Indian Cent varieties, which I think of as “Snow” varieties, the problem became more one of not indulging myself with every one I found. Where some might have indulging moments thinking of blondes, brunettes, and redheads, I think of repunched dates, misplaced dates, and doubled dies. The ironic thing is that, when I started back into coin collecting in my doddering years, I didn’t know a thing about varieties, much less being able to identify one.

Learning about the whole world of variety collecting has made me much more aware of every aspect of a coin: die state, surface condition, and strike quality, which equates, of course, to the overall grade. Looking for sometimes minute variations in a date, or doubling of Longacre’s initial, will certainly educate your eyes to seeing what’s on the coin and not just what’s written on a 2x2 or slab. What happened was that in looking for varieties specifically, I learned more than I ever dreamed possible about coins in general. I discovered that, by not always viewing a coin from a single direction and instead looking at it from all angles of the compass N, S, E, & W, varieties could be more easily seen (with a 16-20x loupe), because of the shadows produced.

Rick Snow’s first book on Indian Cent varieties (1992) along with Kevin Flynn’s extensive look at misplaced dates was a good starting point for me. But it was Snow’s most recent three volume series (excluding the Flying Eagle volume) which to me as I look back, has brought Indian Cent varieties more on a level with Large Cent’s Sheldon varieties or Morgan Dollars and their associated VAM’s. Of course, experienced Indian Cent collectors knew about CONECA and The Fly-In Club and therefore had variety information through those groups. To the beginning and intermediate collector back in the early 90’s, the only Indian Cent variety they knew of was the 1869/69 (Snow-3) and that was only because there was a hole for it in their folder. Be that as it may, by taking a few examples of different years from the most recent volume of “The Indian Cent Attribution Guide, 1890-1909” (Dec. 2009) and comparing the number of varieties to the 1992 book, demonstrates the increase in information now available to the Indian Cent collector:

Year	1992	2009
1895	7 Snow varieties	32 Snow varieties
1898	3 “ “	37 “ “
1906	3 “ “	50 “ “

Admittedly, the majority of these coins are not new discoveries - many, if not most, have appeared in print before (especially in *Longacre’s Ledger*). What has changed is that information on all of the different types of Indian Cent varieties are now available in a comprehensive manner with their rarity and demand more or less established. Of course, now for the hobbyist trying to collect by Snow variety, the problem is one of overload. With about 1000 Snow varieties now established, the collector must, at least if you are like me, consider budget along with personal preferences and, possibly most important, how understanding your spouse is. As with any type of lust, you must control



your impulses or they’ll control you (just ask a well-known golfer!). We should probably be glad that we don’t approach the hobby like our Large Cent brethren and collect by die pairs. In fact, an Early American Copper specialist once mentioned to me that he and a friend had tried counting die pairs for a single year of Indian Cents and gave up the process at 100. Their feeling was that they had not even scratched the surface and that collecting each year by die pair was, while not an impossible task, one more laborious than they were willing to undertake. Of course, if that was your preference, you could always collect die pairs of the 1877 of which only 2 are known.

So what do you do once you have completed the traditional date set? Collect a second set? Many people do, some even have several sets, often in different grades just to make it interesting. If you want to collect by Snow varieties, there are only about three times as many as there are Sheldon varieties so that’s not too bad. Myself, I incorporated as many of my favorite variety type - repunched dates - into my regular year set as I possibly could. That my coins are all in PCGS holders and are mostly Photo Sealed was by design, as I felt that was the best way of both establishing and keeping their value. PCGS also has (as NGC does) a registry set website in which you can list your coins to compete against other collectors and at the same time, at least with PCGS, the coin’s value is posted. Having an approximate market value of the coin can be important for insurance purposes, but having a printout of the total value of your PCGS coins can be invaluable for your family in case you happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

One unfortunate thing about having a coin attributed by PCGS is that its value most often will now register as zero, instead of the price of the basic coin. Why? My guess is that there is little if any auction information (yet) on which to base an estimated price for that specific variety. It seems to me that it should be at least the basic price plus x amount, but I’m not getting the big bucks to make those decisions.



## PCGS Set Registry Collecting

All this leads me to the newest registry set that PCGS has for the Indian Head Cent collector: The *Indian Head Cent Complete Variety Set*. Almost exclusively using the coins listed in the latest printing of the *Cherrypicker's Guide to Rare Die Varieties of United States Coins (5th ed. Vol. 1)*, the variety enthusiast now can list many more coins in a registry set than ever before. The basic set has 55 coins in it. The "With Major Varieties Set" adds nine coins which, along with both type 1873's and 1886's, includes the biggies, such as the 1873 Closed 3 S1, 1888/7 S1, and 1894/1894 S1 for a total of 64. The new "With Complete Varieties Set", adds to the basic set a whopping 118 coins for a total of 173, something for everyone, regardless of their favorite. My own favorite, repunched dates, are generously represented throughout the set but especially so with the 1864-L variety which, along with the basic year type, includes 6 different repunched dates. Putting together this set has also somewhat forced me to look for misplaced dates (I think it should more correctly be called a misplaced digit, as it's often a single numeral) and doubled dies which had been far down my list of preferred acquisitions. I have a new appreciation for those types of varieties now, maybe unfortunate for my wallet but satisfyingly feeding my love of Indian Cent variety coins.

With PCGS, I first listed my basic set, mostly to have a record of my coins but also to compare them to what others had listed. Wow! The top sets, both current and the all time best were a real revelation to me and I quickly gave up any thought of ever making even the top 5. After I included my set in the *Major Varieties* Registry, I moved up the list quite a bit, but most of my favorite coins were still excluded. However, going from No. 18 in the basic set to No. 8 was kind of fun and then I discovered what is basically *The Cherrypicker's* set and went to No 1. Of course I'm only 53 % finished with the set which will get up to about 59% once my latest batch of coins gets certified. Still being No. 1 in anything at my age makes my creaky legs get a spring in their step. As I mentioned to Rick a while back after we attended the PCGS Registry Set awards luncheon: "Gee, only about \$50,000 more and I'll be able to win one of those \$10 plaques too!"

There are things I like about the *Complete Variety* set, such as the six 1864-L repunched dates - in fact, all of the repunched dates, but I don't like that some of my other, favorite coins, were not included. That just means that my basic set is still composed of mostly variety coins. In fact, having to add an entire basic set to the 118 varieties is a real push for most people. I mean, why not have the Complete Variety set consist of only the varieties? Of course, the non-variety set is almost always available at auction or from dealers in almost any grade desired. However, except for some of the major varieties, for example the 1873 Close 3 S1, most of the others will really require searching, lots and lots of searching. I'm sure there are long-time Indian Cent variety collectors out there who would blow me out of the water if they had their coins attributed and slabbed by PCGS, but the point, at least for me, is the pursuit of specific varieties and not my Registry set position.

Some ironies (either funny or maddening) regarding the set as chosen by PCGS was that in the *Cherrypicker's Guide* an 1870 is listed, in which the authors mention comes with both the separately targeted DDO and the DDR, so it's possible to get a double-find! PCGS, in their wisdom, requires that you not only have both coins the DDO, FS-101 and the DDR, FS-801, but the third coin with both. So instead of one coin representing both varieties, you must have the two separate ones plus the one with the combination DDO & DDR. Of course, no one is forcing anyone to collect these according to PCGS who, by the way, gave that particular coin the made-up designation 101/801. At least the coin does have a Snow number (S2), although it's not listed in the *CP Guide*, but it would have been nice to get a two-for, but what was it that was said about "fools and their money?" Still, they are really neat doubled dies, which the year 1870 is well known for, but with a total of 7 varieties, it could have been reduced by one! Also, for the years with both the Bold and Shallow reverse (1870, 1871 and 1872), both types of reverse are required for the set. As all three years have separate listings in the *Red Book*, usually indicative of both demand and price, one is probably wise to acquire the coins sooner than later.

Bill Fivaz's and J.T. Stanton's new edition of the *Cherrypicker's Guide* also has adopted a new system for numbering varieties which makes more sense than what they had previously used (especially if you've had enough of decimal numbers in the 4th grade). Just as an example, now all repunched dates will be numbered as: 300, 301, etc, instead of the 006.71 and variations they had used before. Also obverse doubled dies will all be in the 100's, reverse doubled dies in the 800's, and those Shallow N's



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of 1870-1872 would be in the 900's which is the miscellaneous reverse variety. All of the new designations make more sense to me, but then I never had a chance to grow accustomed to the old system. In case you have PCGS coins with the old numbering system, don't worry, they are just as valid. I won't go into any more detail about the new numbering as it's simple and seems to make sense. Even if you don't know a thing about a coin series you at least know that if it has a number in the 300's that it's a repunched date, period. So the important stuff for us is: .01 for Cent, then the next four-digit number is the year, and the last set of numbers is the specific variety.

Below is a list of all the coins one needs in addition to the basic set to have what PCGS, via both the *Cherrypicker's Guide*, and our own Rick Snow have chosen as part of this set. Whether they are the most important, or popular, or maybe just the varieties that are most representative, I'm not sure. But whatever the answer is, they are a good cross section of the different varieties available in Indian Cent collecting and, if nothing else, you will have fun looking for them.

One last note or two: there are at least two errors in the *Cherrypicker's Guide*. The first one is with the 1864-L's in which the photo for the S2 variety is incorrect. What is described is the S2 but the photo is for the S5, which appears on the same page (p37) just above the listing for the S2. I've already corrected this with PCGS and anybody having an S2 should be O.K. as mine came back correctly attributed. The second error is the 1895 FS-301, which has a photo and description for an S20, but has the S1 designated. I can only assume that the description is correct and the error was in the Snow number, but I would contact either PCGS or the authors of the *Cherrypicker's Guide* before I sent a coin in to be attributed. Oops, I just found a third error. The 1898 FS-401 has a Snow designation of S12, yet Rick's new book

states that S12 has been de-listed and was found to actually be S5. If you're like me, you want to know the correct, up-to-the-minute data, and likewise have your coins correctly attributed, especially if you're paying PCGS for this service.

Having 118 variety coins graded and attributed by PCGS at a minimum of \$42 per coin (\$30 for grading, \$12 for variety designation) costs just shy of \$5000. That's some serious money to me, and definitely would pay for some pretty nice coins I could be buying for my Registry set. Actually, I've just about given up on ever completing the *Complete Variety* set but will continue to pursue the coins in it if just for the parameters it gives me. I would like to collect just about every variety of Indian Cent ever made but short of winning the lottery, I just can't figure out how to do it.

A big problem I have is that I've tried to have a more or less matching set, nearly all of my basic set coins are MS64RB and the ones that aren't are either MS65RB or Red. Adding varieties, especially ones like the 1865 S2 (DDR) and '73 S1 I've had to lower my target grade considerably, both because of price and most of all availability. Some of these coins are impossible to find, or nearly so as to make little difference. Most of the other varieties are no different in price than the regular date, only harder to find, often because no one looks for them as there is no demand. I refuse (well, maybe not completely) to pay more for the coin than its basic date price plus whatever the variety rarity is worth. So most of these coins, minus the *Redbook* varieties, are date price plus maybe 10% or 20% at the most, but that is likely to increase as more people look for them. So to acquire as many of them as possible and beat the jump in prices maybe I can raise money by selling copies of *Longacre's Ledger* on the street corner? Nah!

### PCGS Complete Variety Set Registry

	DATE	SNOW #	F/S #	PCGS#	TYPE	SHORTHAND DESCRIPTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	1859	S1	301	37391	RPD	1859/1859 (sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1859	S2	302	37390	RPD	1859, 185/185 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1859	S3	303	37392	RPD	1859, 18/18 (s) 59/59 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1860 T1		401	37393	Pointed Bust	Type of 1859
<input type="checkbox"/>	1861	S1	301	37394	RPD	1861, 61/61 (s) [mostly base of 1]
<input type="checkbox"/>	1862	S2	301	412746	MPD	Remains of 8&6 protruding from denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1862	S5	801	412744	DDR	Arrow shafts
<input type="checkbox"/>	1863	S2	301	412748	RPD	1863/863 (sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1863		302	412750	MPD	Portion of 1 in neck at the necklace
<input type="checkbox"/>	1863	S10	801	37395	DDR	Right leaves (center) of the wreath
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864 CN	S5	401	408760	Die Polish Lines Above and through the ear	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864 No L	S4	1101	37396	DDO + RPD	Strong doubling on Liberty, 1864/4 (w)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864 No L	S2	1301	37399	RPD	1864/864 (sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S1	2301	37408	RPD	1864/1864 (se)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S3	2302	37411	RPD	1864/1864 (n), 1/1 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S4	2303	37414	RPD	1864/1864 (n), 18/18 (s)



<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S5	2304	37402	RPD	1864/1864 (n), 18/18 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S2	2305	37405	RPD	1864/1864 (s), closer to bustpoint than S1
<input type="checkbox"/>	1864-L	S10	2306	37417	RPD	1864, 86/86 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Plain 5	S1	301	37432	RPD	1865, 18/18 (s), 65/65 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Plain 5	S4	302	37435	RPD	1865, 18/18 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Plain 5	S3	303	37438	RPD + MPD	1865/1865 (s), MPD >8 & 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Plain 5	S2	304	37441	RPD + MPD	1865, 1/1 (e), 5/5 (s), MPD in denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Fancy 5	S1	1301	37426	RPD	1865, 1/1 (s), 5/4 digit punch
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Fancy 5	S4	1302	37429	RPD	1865/186 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Fancy 5	S14	1401	37423	Die Gouge	Circular die line in headress
<input type="checkbox"/>	1865 Fancy 5	S2	1801	37420	DDR	One Cent strongly doubled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1866	S1	101	37444	DDO + MPD	Doubled ERTY, MPD in necklace & denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1866	S2	301	37447	RPD	1866/66 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1866	S3	302	37453	RPD	1866/1 (w)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1866	S9	303	37450	RPD	1866/66 (n) [bottom loops of 6's]
<input type="checkbox"/>	1867	S1	301	37459	RPD	1867/67 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1867	S4	302	37456	RPD	1867/18 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1868	S1	101	37462	DDO	Doubled RTY in LIBERTY (minor) & Initial,
<input type="checkbox"/>	1868	S4	102	37471	DDO + RPD	Tops of LIBERTY doubled, 1868/868 (sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1868	S5	103	37468	DDO + RPD	Tops of BERTY doubled, 1868/8 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1868	S8	301	37465	MPD	Extra 8's in denticles >6&8<
<input type="checkbox"/>	1869	S3	301	37474	RPD	1869, 69/69 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1869	S1	302	37477	RPD	1896, 18/18 (nw), 6/6 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1869	S4	None	148716	RPD (Not in F/S)	1869, 9/9 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S1,2,13, etc.	101	37480	DDO	TY in Liberty (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S5	102	37492	DDO+RPD+MPD	IBERTY, 1870, 18/18 (n), 0/0 (e), 0 in denticles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S4	301	37489	RPD	1870/1870 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S8	302	37486	MPD+DDR	Multiple digits in denticles, Doubled die rev.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S2,3,14	801	37483	DDR	Strong doubling on One Cent, mostly CE of Cent
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	S2	101/801	408503	DDO + DDR	See 101, see above.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1870	Many	901	408017		Shallow N
<input type="checkbox"/>	1871	S4 & 5	901	404549		Shallow N
<input type="checkbox"/>	1872	S1	301	37495	RPD	1872/1--2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1872	S10,13,14	901	404546		Shallow N
<input type="checkbox"/>	1873 Close 3	S1	101	37504	DDO	Doubled LIBERTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	1873 Close 3	S2	102	37501	DDO	Doubled IBERTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	1873 Open 3	S1	1301	37498	RPD	1873/73 N
<input type="checkbox"/>	1874	S1	101	37507	DDO	Slightly doubled LIBERTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	1875	S1	301	408617	RPD	1875/18 (s) Small over Large 18
<input type="checkbox"/>	1875	S2	302	408620	RPD	1875 18/18 (w) 5/5 (w)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1875	S3	303	408623	RPD	1875, 18/18 (s)



<input type="checkbox"/>	1878	S2	301	37510	MPD	Tops of 3 digits in denticles below the 87 in date
<input type="checkbox"/>	1880	S1	101	37513	DDO+ Die Clash	Reverse die clash, reeding visible through E in One
<input type="checkbox"/>	1882	S6	401	37516	MPD	Base of several 1's in necklace
<input type="checkbox"/>	1883	S1	403	404543	MPD	Base of a 1 sticking out of the neck below the pearls
<input type="checkbox"/>	1883	S6	801	37522	DDR	Ribbon ends and arrowhead tips
<input type="checkbox"/>	1883	S7	402	412753	MPD	Base of a 1 is in the necklace
<input type="checkbox"/>	1883	S8	401	37519	MPD	Two digits, sticking out of the denticles, left of 8 & 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1884	S1	401	37525	MPD	8 & 4 in denticles below same
<input type="checkbox"/>	1887	S1	101	37528	DDO	America widely doubled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1888	S1	301	2169	Overdate!!!	1888/7, 7 digit protruding under last 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	1888	S2	302	37531	RPD	1888/888
<input type="checkbox"/>	1888	S27	303	37534	MPD	Base of 1 below ribbon
<input type="checkbox"/>	1888	S32	305	37540	MPD	Digit between hair curls, another>< ribbon & curl
<input type="checkbox"/>	1888		304	37537	MPD	Not in CPG, but in PCGS registry
<input type="checkbox"/>	1889	S3	301	37546	RPD	1889/1889 (sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1889	S1	801	37549	DDR	Shield doubled (4 lines) & left inner leaves of wreath
<input type="checkbox"/>	1889	S11	802	412756	DDR	Shield doubled (4 lines) & left outer leaves of wreath
<input type="checkbox"/>	1890	S1	101	37558	TDO	Tripled legend, possibly quadrupled
<input type="checkbox"/>	1890	S3	401	37552	MPD	Small part of 1 sticking out of neck just above pearls
<input type="checkbox"/>	1890	S6	402	37555	MPD	9 (or 0) in denticles below 9 in date
<input type="checkbox"/>	1891	S1	101	37564	DDO	Doubling on LIBERTY & STATES OF AMERICA
<input type="checkbox"/>	1891	S3	301	37561	RPD	1891/1891 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1892	S1	302	37570	RPD+DDR	1892, 89/89 (n), doubling on right wreath veins
<input type="checkbox"/>	1892	S8	301	37567	RPD	1892, 892/892 (e), very widely repunched
<input type="checkbox"/>	1892	S14	401	37573	Die scratches	Scarface, heavy scratches on cheek
<input type="checkbox"/>	1893	S2	301	37576	RPD	1893, 893/893 (e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1894	S1	301	37582	RPD	1894/1894 (ne) massively repunched
<input type="checkbox"/>	1894	S2	402	37579	MPD	9 & 4 in denticles and well into field
<input type="checkbox"/>	1895	S1	301	37585	RPD	1895/895 (e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1895	S9	302	37588	RPD	1/1 (e), 1895/1895 (e), 1 with multiple repunchings
<input type="checkbox"/>	1896	S1	301	37591	RPD	1896/6 (e), wide & bold 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	1897	S1	401	37597	MPD	Base of 1 boldly sticking out of neck
<input type="checkbox"/>	1897	S8	402	37594	RPD	1897, 9/9 (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1898 <sup>1</sup>	S13	402	37603	MPD	Top of digit, either 8 or 9 protruding from denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1898 <sup>2</sup>	S5	401	37600	MPD	Digit in denticles below 2nd 8
<input type="checkbox"/>	1899	S1	301	37606	RPD	1899/899 (e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1899	S13	302	37609	RPD	1899, 9/9 (e), 1st 9 widely repunched, (Breen's O/D)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1899	S9	303	412764	RPD	1899, 1/1 (s), 9/9 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1900	S1	301	37612	RPD	1900, last 0/0 (ne)

<sup>1</sup> Not S5

<sup>2</sup> Was S-12 (delisted)



<input type="checkbox"/>	1900	S3	302	412767	RPD	1900, 19/19 (s), last 0/0 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1901	S19	301	412770	RPD	1901, 1st 1/1 (s), last 1/1 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1902	S4	401	412773	Die gouge	Die gouge by eye (ne x sw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1903	S10	301	37615	MPD	Small portions of digits 190 in denticles below date
<input type="checkbox"/>	1903	S6	302	37618	MPD	Top of 0 digit, 9&0, top of 3 just to right of 0 in date
<input type="checkbox"/>	1903	S7	303	412776	RPD	1903, 1/1 (nw), 1/1 (e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1903	S3	304	412779	RPD	1903/1903 (se), 03/03 (w)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1904	S10	301	412783	RPD	1904, 1/1 (s), 04/04 (n), top of 4 is most bold
<input type="checkbox"/>	1905	S1	301	412786	RPD	1905/5, (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1906	S7	301	412789	RPD	1906/906 (s), 6 lightly repunched far to the south
<input type="checkbox"/>	1906	S14	302	412792	RPD+MPD	1906, 0/0 (s), 06 in denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1906	S20	303	412795	RPD	1906, 19/19 (s), 6/6 (e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1907	S1	301	412798	RPD	1907/1907 (s), 90/90 (n), 0 in denticles slightly left of 0
<input type="checkbox"/>	1907	S2	302	412801	RPD	1907, 90/90 (n)
<input type="checkbox"/>	1907	S27	303	412806	RPD	1907, 90/90 (s), 90/90 (s), multiple repunchings
<input type="checkbox"/>	1908	S4	301	37621	MPD	Upper portion of complete date in denticles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1908	S9	302	37624	MPD	08 in upper portion of denticles below & left of same
<input type="checkbox"/>	1908-S	S1	201	412809	RPM	1908-S/S (s).
<input type="checkbox"/>	1909	S1	101	144404	DDO	Longacre's initial, master die doubling

BN listed PCGS number

RB Add 1 to listed PCGS number

RD Add 2 to listed PCGS number

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## ***New Snow Variety - To Be or Not To Be, That is the Question!***

***By Charmy Harker***

*Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles  
And, by opposing, end them.*

Of course, this famous quote is from William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and refers to Hamlet's indecisiveness and uncertainty of knowledge. However, the question I would like to pose actually has nothing to do with Rick being indecisive nor lacking knowledge – on the contrary, it more has to do with Rick's initial decision that a new variety I found did not warrant a new Snow designation, and being able to persuade him to change his mind!

See, I recently bought this beautiful 1862 and noticed it had very interesting and heavy die polishing lines surrounding the ear on the Indian portrait, almost exactly like the 1864 copper nickel Snow 5 and similar to the 1875 Snow 6. After I showed it to Rick, however, he thought the lines were interesting and agreed he had not seen this on any other 1862 Indian cents, but even though the 1864 CN has very similar die lines, he felt the lines on the 1862 were not significant enough to have a new Snow number assigned. He did say, however, that he could be swayed by “popular vote” and suggested that I present the coin to the Fly-In Club members and seek their opinion.

My thoughts are that, since this is the first we've seen of an 1862 having heavy die polishing lines like this, and the lines are quite bold and look just like the 1864 CN, I feel this 1862 should be given a new variety designation. I understand that die polishing lines in general may not be enough to have a new variety assigned to a date, but in this case, I believe they are quite bold and very interesting. What do you think?

And, for comparison, here are photos of the 1864 copper nickel S-5 and the 1875 S-6 taken from Rick's Attribution Guide:

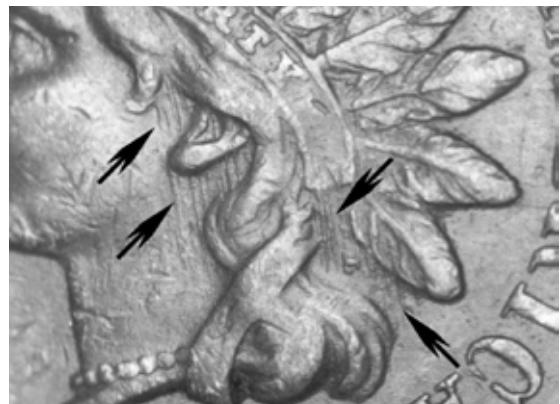
So the question I would like to pose to the Club members is this:

*Do you think the die polishing lines on this 1862 Indian cent are significant enough to warrant a new Snow variety designation for this year?*

Please email Rick Snow at [Rick@indiancent.com](mailto:Rick@indiancent.com) and/or me [Charmy@ThePennyLady.com](mailto:Charmy@ThePennyLady.com) and let us know what you think.



***1864 CN Snow 5***



***1875 Snow 6***



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucpphotos.com](http://www.blucpphotos.com)



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucpphotos.com](http://www.blucpphotos.com)



## ***Diagnostics of a Genuine 1856 Flying Eagle Cent.***

***by Phil Charvat***

In the last couple years, I renewed my interest in Flying Eagle, Indian, and Lincoln cent collecting which I first started in the late 1950's. In reading the available information regarding the 1856 Flying Eagles, including *The Flying Eagle & Indian Cent Attribution Guide, 2nd Edition, Volume 1 1856-1858* by Richard E. Snow, Bill Fivaz's *A pocket guide to detecting fraudulent 1856 Flying Eagles*, past *Longacre's Ledger* articles, and studying many 1856 and 1858 coin photos, I noticed a few additional diagnostics not mentioned in any of those sources. This article adds to the diagnostic information presented in *Diagnostics of a Genuine 1856 Flying Eagle Cent* by Chris Pilliod in *Longacre's Ledger*, Vol 16.1, Issue #66, January 2006 Page 14.

In Pilliod's article<sup>1</sup>, he explained and showed pictures of the ball position and dent of the "5" in the date, the square shape of the "O," and the closed "F" serifs on 1856 Flying Eagle cents, all in comparison with those numbers and letters of 1858 cents. In addition, other articles pointed out that some of the altered 1858 cents that were used to create bogus 1856 cents were of the small letter variety whereas genuine 1856 coins have large letters.

After pouring over many photos, and a few real examples, of 1856 and 1858 cents, I noticed new diagnostics that distinguish genuine 1856 from 1858 cents and thus can be used to verify the authenticity of a "raw" 1856 coin and detect bogus coins. Each of the new diagnostics is explained below and illustrated with comparison photos of genuine 1856 and 1858 Flying Eagle cents.

First, the date size is smaller in size on an 1856 cent than on an 1858 cent. This difference is small, but can be readily seen if you compare two photos side by side. The photos must have been taken, cropped, and illustrated so that the magnification is the same. The two photos printed here have been done in that manner. You can also select and view photos to compare on *IndianCent.com* or Heritage's website, *HA.com*. You will also notice it when comparing the date size on an 1856 cent with its letter size and contrast that with a similar comparison on an 1858 LL cent.

Second, while still comparing the 1856 and 1858 dates, notice another distinction. This difference is subtle, but apparent once you know what to look for. The date on an 1858 coin "sags" toward the rim a bit more than it does on the 1856. That is, the "85" is lower on an 1858 coin than on an 1856. On 1856 cents, the date is not positioned on a perfectly straight line, as are the dates on many coins such as 1855 Flying Eagle cent patterns, but it is closer to being straight than on an 1858 cent. Admittedly, this is not an easy thing to check with a loupe, so you wouldn't want to rely on it exclusively.

Third, or third and fourth, both the "I" in "United" and the "I" in "America" on 1856 cents are a bit lower, away from the rim, than the rest of the letters. In addition, the "I" in America is a bit tilted on 1856 cents. See the photos here of the legends on the genuine 1856 and 1858 cents, or examine others on the internet. If all the letters were aligned so that their tops were the same distance from an 1856 rim's edge, lines drawn between the tops

of the "N" and "T" in United, and the "R" and "C" in America should cut into the top of the "I," but they don't. Similar lines do cut into the tops of each "I" on 1858 coins. Rather the lines are just above the "I" in each word on the 1856 coins. Similarly a circular arc touching the bottom of the "N" and "T" in United should also just touch the bottom of the "I", but it doesn't. The foot of the "I" is clearly a bit lower than the bottom of the "N" and "T." The "I" in America has the same characteristics. In general, the lettering on the obverse of 1856 cents appears to be a bit sloppy, and the "low" "I" alignments are visible diagnostics, even unmagnified.

The table (Table A) printed here summarizes the presently known diagnostics. On the right are the correct diagnostic key presentation for a genuine 1856 cent, and on the left is what is found on an 1858 cent for that same key. For instance, the "E" and "F" serifs are closed on 1856 cents and open on 1858 cents. Also, the date on an 1856 cent is small, and larger on 1858 cents. Page numbers refer to where in Snow's guide you can find illustrations of each of the diagnostic keys.



***Dates on 1858 and 1856 Flying Eagle cents.***  
***Notice the 1858 is much larger***

<sup>1</sup> See Longacre's Ledger, Vol 12, No. 4, Issue 54, Page 9 and Longacre's Ledger, Vol 14, No. 1, Issue 59, Page 10.

# 1856 Flying Eagle Diagnosis Checklist

## Primary Diagnostics of all genuine 1856 cents Page(s)<sup>2</sup>

"America" letter size	Large or Small	15, 63
"O" Shape	Square or Oval	15
5 Ball placement	Left or right	19
5 Ball dent	Indented or Full	19
Obv. "E" & "F"	Closed or Open	22, 63

## Additional Diagnostics of genuine 1856 cents Page(s)

"I" in UNI	Low or High	22, 24, 26,
"I" in ICA	Low/Tilt or High/Vert.	22, 24, 26,
"85"	High or Low	19

<sup>2</sup> The Flying Eagle & Indian Cent Attribution Guide, 2nd Ed., Vol. 1  
by Richard E. Snow

**Table A**

Comparing an altered 1858 LL to a genuine 1856

Altered if any of these characteristics		Genuine if all of these characteristics	
Letter size	Small	Letter size	Large
"O" Shape	Rounded	"O" Shape	Square
"5" ball	Right	"5" ball	Left
"5" ball dent	Missing	"5" ball dent	Present
Obv. Es & Fs	Open	Obv. Es & Fs	Closed
"I" in UNI	High	"I" in UNI	Low
"I" in ICA	High/vertical	"I" in ICA	Low/Tilt high
"85"	Low	"85"	High
"1856"	Large	"1856"	Small



**UNITED on 1856 (left) and 1858 (right)**



**STATES OF on 1856 (top) and 1858 (bottom)**



**AMERICA on 1856 (right) and 1858 (left)**

## **Red Copper**

**By Rick Snow**

*The following speech was give at the Fly-In Club meeting at the F.U.N. Show in Orlando, Florida, January 2010, in response to an announcement by PCGS that they would no longer guarantee the color designations on copper coins.*

Of all the coinage metals: gold, silver and copper, only copper is given an additional grade based on its toning or lack thereof. This creates additional demand for copper coins that have retained their full red color. In the modern era of collecting copper coins, say, since 1950, a premium has always been placed on the full red copper coins. Grading in the Early American Copper club has long used a grading method where the color was the major factor in determining grades for the higher Mint State grades. When certified grading arrived about 25 years ago, they solidified this notion of grade and color as being somewhat independent of one another. BN (Brown), RB (Red-Brown) and RD (Red) were added to the grade, rather than defining the grade.

Premiums for the RD coin increased well over the RB prices because of their beauty and rarity. As premiums increased, so did the risk that a coin would lose its beautiful RD color. This risk was, for many years guaranteed by PCGS. In 2010, they have said that this risk is untenable for them, citing environmental factors beyond their control.

They said : *The fact is that color for copper can change depending upon where a coin is stored. The villain is humidity, and if you have mint red copper coins stored in Hawaii or Florida, for example, there's a good chance that the environmental factors can alter the color of the coins. This is obviously beyond our control so consequently we will not be guaranteeing the color of cooper (sic) coins graded or sold after January 1, 2010.*

***I have tried over the past 14 years to stop the practice [of coin doctoring] by labeling coins through my Photo Seal program that I believed were not artificially or chemically enhanced.***

What does this change? If you relied on their guarantee as some sort of insurance policy against the ravages of time, then I guess your reliance was ill-placed. If you collected copper in PCGS holders over NGC only because of the guarantee, then your decision was ill-placed too.

If you collected copper because you love the look and beauty of the coins in that metal, then nothing much has changed. Now, as in the past, if you collected copper sight-unseen, relying solely on the assigned grade on the holder, you were bound to get some coins that were substandard - A RB coin in a RD holder, a RD coin with ugly spots, a RD coin with fingerprints, A RD coin with lousy eye appeal. An astute copper collector who has learned from their past mistakes will always make sure that no deal is finished until the coin is seen in hand and is found acceptable. Problem coins are out there, and we must accept that they are worth something, but they are certainly not worth the same as a problem-free coin in the same grade.

In addition to education, collectors must feel confident in the coins they are buying. For over 25 years PCGS has been grading coins. They said that they stand behind their grades with a guarantee. Many copper collectors chose PCGS coins because of the guarantee on color. PCGS's revocation of their guarantee with a rule that selling a coin will nullify the guarantee is very strange and inexplicable.

If they are going to remove the guarantee, it would be better to remove it from newly graded coins. There should be a legacy guarantee for coins graded already. Whatever their choice, the way PCGS choose to implement a removal of their guarantee should not be detrimental to the coin collectors and the market. Anything else would show that PCGS does not have the collectors interest at heart.

Dealers should be the second line of defense against problem coins. When collectors need to be helped, their dealers, if reputable, should stand behind the coins they sell. If dealers lose some back-up from PCGS their willingness to be defenders against problem coins be gone as well.

Copper collectors are copper collectors because they like, no, they LOVE, their copper coins. I doubt any true copper collector will drop their interest in copper and start collecting Liberty Nickels. Copper is a wonderful addiction.

When I started Photo Seal 14 years ago, I knew that if a collector is comfortable with the coins they are buying, they will become advanced copper collectors. Their hobby will then pay additional rewards in the satisfaction of building a collection of original copper coins. It comes from education and fair and honest dealing from the professionals they buy from.

Underlying the dealer-collector relationship is the grading service that originally assigned the grade. The grading service

should at the very least have a system in place for rectifying any situation where a coin is not as described. These coins must be fixed with the least possible loss to the collector.

For the market to work properly, a few things must happen:

- 1) Collectors of copper must educate themselves.
- 2) Dealers and auctions must describe coins accurately.
- 3) Grading companies must relabel coins that have been graded RD that clearly are not.

Without any one of these market support systems in place there will be chaos in the auction prices realized for RD copper. Walking away from a problem is not in the best interest of anybody.



How did things get to this point? PCGS has said that the cause is the environment. Presumably, collectors of RD copper know how to store coins properly. I doubt that environment or storage is the problem. One of the problems is coin doctoring. With the large differences in price between RD and RB copper, the temptation to upgrade a RB coin to a RD is strong. When it comes to enhancing the color to achieve this, it is plainly deceitful.

I have tried over the past 14 years to stop this practice by labeling coins through my Photo Seal program that I believed were not artificially or chemically enhanced. The few mistakes that I have made - where the coin was Photo Sealed as a RD and later turned RB always have been on coins that had been graded immediately prior to submission for Photo Seal. These mistakes are rare - I count less than 10 cases out of over two thousand Photo Seals, however, they were rectified when found. I cannot say the same for the rest of the coins that are not Photo Sealed. Someone needs to take care of those too.

The doctored coins likely make up a small percentage of the RB coins in RD holders, so their presence is a detriment, but they are not the sole reason for RB coins in RD holders. Mishandling of copper prior to their encapsulation is another problem. Fingerprints from improper handling, spots from people talking over exposed coins and storage in PVC flips all have done their damage.

Let me ask a hypothetical question: If you sent in a coin for grading and it came back a higher grade - clearly overgraded, say, a 64 in a 65 holder and or a RB in a RD holder. Would you send it back? or would you take the "gift" and sell it to the next

guy? There are as many overgraded RB coin in RD holders as there are 64s graded as 65s.

Copper coins were struck up until 1857 in this country. Bronze coins, with a small percentage of tin and zinc alloy, were struck from 1864 until 1982, with the exception of the 1943 steel cents. Bronze coins hold their RD color much better than copper. When they are stored properly and not messed with or mis-handled, bronze coins have retained their color perfectly, in many cases for over 100 years. I think a genuine RD coin will hold its color for the next 100 years as well. Being encased in a sonically sealed holder can't hurt either.

The current holders used by PCGS have been in use for over 20 years. I suppose they do not damage RD copper. They are not airtight, which might be desirable, as any moisture locked in a airtight holder may likely condense onto the coin when there is a rapid temperature change.

You can avoid problem coins by looking at original coins - lots of them. If you see a RD coin in a holder that is a few years older, its color is likely stable. In the future original RD coins will gain in demand as the problem coins will slowly see their demand diminish.

The future for high grade RD copper in old holders seems bright to me. Original RD coins are rare and in high demand. The demand will remain and the available supply will be decreasing. If you choose your coins and your dealers carefully, you will find that you don't really need any third-party guarantee to enjoy RD copper.

### Postscript

Since January, PCGS seems to have listened to the concerns of collectors and have worked with dealers (including myself) and collectors to mitigate any problems that have been brought to their attention. While they have not retracted their statement, they are interested in fixing coins that are in RD holders that are clearly not RD. I have sent coins to PCGS, requesting a *Grade Modification* where the graders have the option of raising the grade and changing the color designation from RD to RB (or BN). There is no cash compensation and it does cost a grading fee. On a submission in late January, I was surprised to see that they changed the color designation but not the grade and compensated me for the downgrade.

To submit coins for grade modification, send coins in for regrade with the minimum grade to be the minimum number grade you'll accept (I would recommend using the current grade) and put RB/BN instead of RD. For example if you have a 64RD coin that is not RD, put 64RB under Minimum Grade. Circle the 64RB so it gets noticed and write GRADE MODIFICATION in a blank area of the form.

I didn't want the speech to be a promotion for Eagle Eye Photo Seal, but it should not go unsaid that it (and CAC as well) is in fact a level of protection against doctored coins. It is one of the reasons they were started and remains the top reason they are both successful. As seen with the sale of the Carnton collection this past January, original Photo Sealed full RD Indian Cents are in demand and do bring strong money in the market.

# The Carnton Collection

## By Rick Snow

The Carnton collection was a super collection of gem Flying Eagle and Indian cents put together by an individual beginning around 1990. The first coins were purchased from top dealers and was in its formative era when Eagle Eye Rare Coins formed in 1993. Within 6 months, Eagle Eye Rare Coins became a partnership between myself and Brian Wagner. One of our first major clients was the Carnton collection owner. In the years that followed we purchased a number of gem red collections - Larry Paddock, Hank Frankfurt and the finest set ever assembled - Dr. Alan Epstein's set. Many of the coins from these collections went into the Carnton Collection.

At the time, the collection was building slowly and cautiously. When the Alan Epstein collection came our way it was like a feeding frenzy with collectors lined up for their share of the gems. The Carnton collection got a good portion of the coins.

Years later other collections were formed in the Carnton collection - Buffalo nickels, Walking Liberty halves, Mercury dimes, Standing Liberty quarters. All had the overriding quality of not mere number on a label, but truly wonderful coins.

In the later years, after the dissolution of the Eagle Eye partnership in 2000, a few pieces filled in the gaps individually by myself and then Brian, after he formed Brian Wagner Rare Coins in 2003.

By 2007, the collection was seen more of an asset than a collection being built and the owner started to sell off sections. Brian sold the Standing Liberty quarters, Buffalo nickels and Walking halves. The core collection was the Flying Eagle and Indian cent collection. Would that ever be offered? We had no idea.

In late 2009, the owner called Brian to discuss selling the Flying Eagles. Brian suggested that he and I partner any deal since we both built it and I had built up an enormous traffic flow on my web site.

The Flying Eagle set contained the biggies - the 1856 and the 1858/7 both in MS-65. These are each \$100,000 coins. The other less rare coins were all MS-66. Selling the Flying Eagles proved to be difficult because if one coin sold, then we would have been committed to sell them all. We didn't want to be Cherry picked.

In formulating a plan to offer the Flying Eagles it was suggested to the owner that we display the entire collection at the upcoming FUN show. This was agreed to and we made the necessary arrangements.

Before we get into the FUN show, let me show you the list of the coins. Every coin in the Carnton collection was graded by PCGS and Photo Sealed by Eagle Eye Rare Coins.

Date	Grade	Pop.	Pedigree
1856 S3	MS65	14/2	Legend 3/05; BWRC 3/05
1857	MS66	15/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 4/96
1858 LL	MS66	27/1	EERC 4/96
1858 SL	MS66	8/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 4/96
1858/7	MS65	5/0	EERC/BWRC 1/06
1859 J-228	MS65	118/15	Pinnacle 9/93
1859	MS66	15/0	BWRC 6/06
1860 Type 1	MS65	28/5	EERC 7/01
1860 Type 2	MS66	32/8	Larry Paddock 3/96; EERC 6/96;
1861	MS66	55/11	Pinnacle 11/95; Carnton 1/10
1862	MS66	58/7	Hank Frankfurt 1/96; EERC 1/96
1863	MS66	29/0	EERC 2/96
1864	MS66	9/1	EERC 3/96
1864 No L	MS66RD	32/1	EERC 4/98
1864-L	MS65RD	35/3	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 8/96
1865 Fy 5	MS66RD	10/0	Pinnacle 3/95
1866	MS66RD	5/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 1/96
1867	MS65RD	19/1	EERC 6/97
1868	MS65RD	30/3	EERC 6/97
1869	MS66RD	7/0	EERC 11/99
1870	MS65RD	30/4	EERC 9/98
1871	MS65RD	16/2	EERC 2/96
1872	MS65RD	13/1	EERC 4/01
1873 Cl 3	MS66RD	3/1	EERC 5/96
1873 Op 3	MS66RD	4/0	EERC 11/98
1874	MS66RD	5/0	EERC 11/99
1875 S3	MS66RD	6/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 1/96
1876	MS66RD	13/1	Pinnacle 9/94
1877	MS66RD	6/0	EERC 2/01
1878	MS65RD	47/13	EERC 1/96
1879	MS65RD	54/16	Pinnacle 12/90
1880	MS67RD	1/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC
1881	MS65RD	72/26	EERC 1/98
1882	MS66RD	21/2	EERC 10/97
1883	MS67RD	7/0	Alan Epstein; EERC 1/96
1884	MS66RD	13/3	EERC 1/99
1885	MS66RD	10/0	BWRC 8/08
1886 Ty1	MS65RD	23/4	
1886 Ty2	MS65RD	7/1	EERC/BWRC 2/01
1887	MS66RD	13/2	Pinnacle 9/94
1888	MS66RD	12/1	Hank Frankfurt 3/94; EERC 3/94
1889	MS65RD	32/6	EERC 3/96
1890	MS65RD	44/8	EERC 9/96
1891	MS66RD	7/0	Alan Epstein; EERC 1/96
1892	MS67RD	1/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 2/96
1893	MS66RD	22/1	BWRC 2/08
1894	MS66RD	23/0	Ron Neuman; EERC 1/95
1895	MS67RD	3/0	"Main Roll"; BWRC 2/07
1896	MS66RD	10/2	Hank Frankfurt 3/94; EERC 3/94
1897	MS66RD	13/1	EERC 1/96
1898	MS66RD	46/7	EERC 1/97
1899	MS66RD	79/9	BWRC 2/07
1900	MS67RD	6/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 2/96
1901	MS67RD	2/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 1/96
1902	MS67RD	8/0	Alan Epstein 1/96; EERC 1/96
1903	MS66RD	58/5	Pinnacle 3/93
1904	MS66RD	55/5	BWRC 7/02
1905	MS66RD	37/0	Pinnacle 3/91
1906	MS66RD	14/1	BWRC 2/06

1907	MS66RD	31/4	BWRC 10/04
1908	MS66RD	40/0	BWRC 11/06
1908S	MS66RD	33/0	EERC 12/95
1909	MS66RD	150/4	BWRC 7/04
1909S	MS65RD	133/4	EERC 3/95

The FUN Show display was a big hit. Nearly all the top Indian cent collectors were there to look at the collection. There was keen interest in the set as coins like these hardly ever get displayed. The question on everyone's mind was - "Was it for sale?" We were only allowed to offer the Flying Eagle set and its price tag was \$250,000. It was a tough deal to make all at once. The pressure to price out the collection began in earnest so Brian and I worked up theoretical values for the coins and distributed them to the interested collectors. We figured the collection to be worth right around \$1 million. As it turned out there was enough interest to get about \$600,000 of the Indian cents sold at the show. But

the two \$100,000 Flying Eagles were not yet committed. If these got commitments then the whole deal could work.

Brian called the owner of the Carnton collection and got a firm sell order if we could get to the \$1 million mark. This got everyone involved very excited. Then, one of my collectors who I was working with on the phone was interested in the 1856 Flying Eagle and we offered him a great deal on the entire set of Flying Eagles, explaining that it was the keystone of this entire deal. The deal was finally made on the Flying Eagles, the rest of the set was then made available and the Carnton collection was sold.

We hired Todd Pollock of BluCCphotos.com to fly down to Florida to photograph the collection. His pictures were wonderful and we are happy to share some of them here. PCGS made a video about the sale of the collection at the Long Beach show one month later. It can be found by on my web site: [www.indiancent.com](http://www.indiancent.com).



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucphotos.com](http://www.blucphotos.com)  
**1856 Snow-3 MS-65 PCGS {PS} \$100,000**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucphotos.com](http://www.blucphotos.com)  
**1858/7 Snow-1 MS-65 PCGS {PS} \$100,000**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucphotos.com](http://www.blucphotos.com)  
**1873 Closed 3 MS-66RD PCGS {PS} \$35,000**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucphotos.com](http://www.blucphotos.com)  
**1877 MS-66RD PCGS {PS} \$135,000**







Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.bluephotos.com](http://www.bluephotos.com)  
**1892 MS-67RD PCGS {PS} \$40,000**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.bluephotos.com](http://www.bluephotos.com)  
**1895 MS-67RD PCGS {PS} \$35,000**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.bluephotos.com](http://www.bluephotos.com)  
**1863 MS-66 PCGS {PS}**



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**1864 CN MS-66 PCGS {PS}**



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**1872 MS-65RD PCGS {PS}**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucephotos.com](http://www.blucephotos.com)  
**1873 Open 3 MS-66RD PCGS {PS}**



Courtesy of Todd Pollock at [www.blucephotos.com](http://www.blucephotos.com)  
**1908-S MS-66RD PCGS {PS}**

Be sure to visit  
the Fly-In Club  
On Line Forum  
at  
**www.fly-inclub.org**



*Gentlemen.... I am now the club librarian.*

I have in my barn enough back issues of the Longacre's Ledger to heat my house next winter... and the one after that so...

## **ANNOUNCING the Ledger blowout sale.**

1st back issue is \$5 and each additional is \$2 post paid to all club members.

(The cost of the first one should cover shipping)

See the list below of issue that are available.

For more info, [salembene@hotmail.com](mailto:salembene@hotmail.com) or call me @ 443.299.6021 (h) or 443.799.1441 (C)

Thank You! Steven Salembene (Fly-In LM-39)

1991 Vol. 1. Issue #1.  
very limited quantities of reprints

1991 Vol. 1. Issue #2.

1991 Vol. 1. Issue #3.

1991 Vol. 1. Issue #4.

1992 Vol. 2. Issue #1.

1992 Vol. 2. Issue #2.

1992 Vol. 2. Issue #3.

1992 Vol. 2. Issue #4.

1993 Vol. 3. Issue #1.

1993 Vol. 3. Issue #2.

1993 Vol. 3. Issue #3.

1993 Vol. 3. Issue #4.

1994 Vol. 4. Issue #1.

1994 Vol. 4. Issue #2.

1994 Vol. 4. Issue #3.

1994 Vol. 4. Issue #4.

1995 Vol. 5. Issue #1.

1995 Vol. 5. Issue #2.

1995 Vol. 5. Issue #4.

1996 Vol. 6. Issue #1.

1996 Vol. 6. Issue #2.

1996 Vol. 6. Issue #3.

1996 Vol. 6. Issue #4.

1997 Vol. 7. Issue #1.

1997 Vol. 7. Issue #2.

1997 Vol. 7. Issue #3.

1997 Vol. 7. Issue #4.

1999 Vol. 9. Issue #2.

1999 Vol. 9. Issue #3.

2000 Vol. 10. Issue #1.

2000 Vol. 10. Issue #1.

2000 Vol. 10. Issue #1.

2001 Vol. 11. Issue #4.

2002 Vol. 12. Issue #1.

2002 Vol. 12. Issue #2.

2002 Vol. 12. Issue #3.

2002 Vol. 12. Issue #4.

2003 Vol. 13. Issue #1.

2003 Vol. 13. Issue #3.

2003 Vol. 13. Issue #4.

2004 Vol. 14. Issue #1.

2004 Vol. 14. Issue #2.

2004 Vol. 14. Issue #4.

Starting with Volume 15, we went  
to only 3 issues per year.

2005 Vol. 15. Issue #1.

2005 Vol. 15. Issue #2.

2005 Vol. 15. Issue #3.

2006 Vol. 16. Issue #1.

2006 Vol. 16. Issue #2.

2006 Vol. 16. Issue #3.

2007 Vol. 17. Issue #1.

2007 Vol. 17. Issue #2.

2007 Vol. 17. Issue #3.

2008 Vol. 18. Issue #1

After this, Heritage starts print-  
ing. All extras were given out as  
promotional copies.

If I dig out any of the missing issues, I will let you know.

I find the earlier issues to be more informative as this is when the heavy re-  
search was still occurring, but that is just one man's opinion.



# Something New

By Richard Snow

# 1862



**S6 1862, Doubled die reverse.**

## **S6 1862, Doubled die reverse.**

**Obv. 8: (LH)** Regular ES in STATES.

**Rev H:** Bold doubling visible on the vertical shield lines, ribbon, arrow shafts, and some of the leaves.

*Attributed to: Rick De Sanctis*

Very similar to the S5 doubled die, but with additional doubling. {50}



**S7 1862, 8/8 (s).**

## **S7 1862, 8/8 (s).**

**Obv. 9: (LH)** Minute repunching visible in the upper loop of the 8. The area under the 2 shows die filing. E in STATES is broken and repaired.

**Rev I:** A die line is visible in the outer leaves of the wreath 3:00 to 3:30.

*Attributed to: Blaise Sidor*

Minor but visible repunching. A few dies are found with similar die filing under the 2. {64}



**S8 1862, Spiked ear.**

## **S8 1862, Spiked ear.**

**Obv. 10: (LE)** A very heavy die file mark extends from the hair through the ear into the neck.

**Rev J:** Olive leaf and shield points away from the denticles. Die crack from the denticles at 11:00 into the wreath.

*Attributed to: Norman Thomas*

A distinctive die file mark that may be of interest to collectors. Typically, die lines are not a premium value variety. {55}



**1869 S17, Lint hub-through**

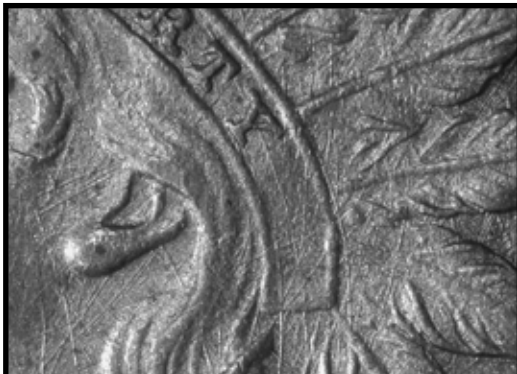
**S17 1869, 869/869 (s).**

**Obv. 19: (LE)** Minor repunching on the last three digits. Heavy die file marks cover the portrait.

**Rev. W:** Olive leaf and shield points well away from the denticles. Roughness between the shield and wreath. Die file marks from 2:00 to 7:00 on much of the field areas by the denticles. Die crack from the rim at 3:00 through the wreath to the rim at 4:30.

*Attributed to: Norm Thomas*

Although this is a minor repunched date, it is interesting for the numerous die lines on the portrait. {63RB}



**S18 1869, 869/869 (s).**

# 1870



**S45 1870, Doubled die rev. DDR-023**

**S45 Tripled die obverse, TDO-001, 1870, 18/18 (s) 0/0 (n). Doubled die rev. DDR-023.**

**Obv. 3: (RH)** Widely spaced double hubbing visible only at the TY in LIBERTY, with a faint third hubbing visible under magnification. Minor repunching on the 18 and 0. Die stage B: Die crack from bust point to ribbon point. Die crack from rim at 6:30 through the base of 1 and center of 87.

**Rev. T3-H:** Minor offset doubling offset visible on the horizontal shield lines and right wreath veins as well as the E in CENT. Die stage B: Die crack from the rim at 6:00, through the left ribbon end to the wreath between the lowest olive leaf and arrow feathers.

*Attributed to: Bill Vonasch*

The obverse is the minor doubled die showing only on the TY. The reverse shows doubling on the shield, ON and CE. Same obverse as S2. Same reverse as S31. {50}



# 1883



*S13 1883, 83/83 (s).*

## **S15 1883, 83/83 (s).**

*Obv. 20 (LE) Minor repunching on the base of the 83 and inside the 3.  
Rev. T: Olive leaf and shield points connected to the denticles.*

*Attributed to: Chad Markel*

The discovery example displayed extreme die wear near the denticles on both sides. This shows that this may be struck in large number or the dies were not hardened properly. {55}

# 1902



*S18 1902, Die Gouge.*

## **S17 1902, 1/1 (s).**

*Obv. 21: (LE) There is a large die gouges from the denticles through the T in UNITED. A smaller one is just above it.*

*Rev. R: Olive leaf away from the denticles. Shield points connected.*

*Attributed to: Frank Leone*

This is a significant die gouge. {55 (holed)}



*S18 1902, Date Area.*



# 1906

★★



*S50 1906, 19/19 (s).*

## **S50 1906, 19/19 (s).**

*Obv. 51: (RE) Repunching visible under base of the 1, slightly broken in the middle. Bold repunching under the base of the 9.*

*Rev. AY: Olive leaf and shield points well away from the denticles. Most denticles are thin.*

*Attributed to: David Poliquin*

Very bold on the 9. {30}

★



*S51 1906, 6/6 (n).*

## **S51 1906, 6/6 (n).**

*Obv. 52: (B) Slight repunching visible above the lower loop of the 6. Very minor repunching as well inside the lower loop.*

*Rev. AZ: Olive leaf well away from the denticles. The right shoiled point is connected, the left is just away.*

*Attributed to: David Poliquin*

The repunching is a sharp line which continues the outline of the lower loop. {58}

## ***Treasurer's Report***

### ***The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members***

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

<b>Member</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
Leonard M	Illinois	none
Jason F	Florida	Chris Pilliod
Gary B	Florida	Chris Pilliod
Larry P	Illinois	Chris Pilliod
Brian R	Ohio	Rick Snow
Bart R	Georgia	Vern Sebby
Dave H	Wisconsin	none
Steve S	North Carolina	Rob Pedolsky
James K	Florida	Attribution Guide

Thank you for joining us. If you haven't already done so, please check out our web site and online talk forum at [www.fly-inclub.org](http://www.fly-inclub.org). If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 559, Sandwich, Illinois, 60548, or email, [melva6906@indianvalley.com](mailto:melva6906@indianvalley.com).

### **Fly-In Club Revenue and Expense Summary for the year ended 12/31/09**

**Revenues:**

401	Dues Income	\$1,495.00	
402	Advertising Income	\$535.00	
403	Donation Income	\$5.00	
404	Back Issue Income	\$0	
499	Miscellaneous Income	\$0	
Total Revenue			\$2,035.00

**Expenses:**

501	Publication Expense	\$0	
502	Advertising Expense	\$0	
503	Awards Expense	\$0	
504	Postage Expense	\$2,598.92	
505	Office Supply Expense	\$194.08	
506	Website Expense	\$0	
507	Show Expense	\$0	
508	Member Renewal Expense	\$0	
509	Donation Expense	\$0	
599	Miscellaneous Expense	\$76.00	
Total Expenses			\$2,869.00

Excess of Revenues over Expenses (834.00)

